VICTIMS' BODIES BLOWN TO BITS

Eleven Men Killed in Dynamite Explosion.

LARGE FACTORY IS ANNIHILATED.

Terrific Explosion in a Dynamite Manufacturing Plant Near Lancaster, Pa.—Only One Building, at Some Distance From the Others, Remains Standing, and Seven Girls Working There Escape.

Lancaster, Pa. (Special)—Eleven men were blown to pieces and five others were seriously injured by the explosion of a dynamite plant near Pequea, along the Susquehanna River.

The accident was one of the most horrible in the history of Lancaster County. The victims were literally torn to pieces, not enough remaining of a single body to make identification possible.

The cause of the explosion is not known. The two unknown residents of York County who were killed had just started to drive from the place with a load of dynamite. They had scarcely gone 50 feet when the plant blew up, with a detonation that was plainly heard 15 miles away. A great cloud of smoke covered the site of the factory, and when it had cleared away there was not a vestige of the horses, wagon or men who had left the factory only a moment before. The air was filled with debris and fragments of human bodies, and pieces of flesh and limbs were found hanging to the trees nearly 100 yards from the scene of the disaster. People living near the factory rushed out of their homes and began the work of rescue, but there were few persons in the immediate vicinity of the explosion who had not been blown to stores. The remains of these were gathered up and placed in soap boxes.

The injured, some of whom, it is thought will die, were taken to their homes in the vicinity. George and Benjamin Risner, who were killed, were sons of Martin Risner, one of the injured.

The plant consisted of a dozen buildings. All were blown to pieces except a remote structure, in which seven girls were at work.

The dynamite plant was owned by E. R. McAbee & Co., of Pittsburg, and manufactured explosives for use in the Pennsylvania railroad-construction work, under way in that section. It was situated midway between Pequea and Martic Forge.

INDICTMENTS ARE READY.

Prosecution of Former Mutual Officials Now Awaits on Jerome.

New York (Special).—All the indictments to be returned against three men who formerly were high officials in the Mutual Life Company have been prepared, and they will be handed in to Judge Scott, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, early this week.

Just when they are to be handed down will depend on the decision of District Attorney Jerome. If he deems it best to have no further delay he may have the indictments placed on record at once. Otherwise they may not be placed before the court until Tuesday or Wednesday. The final drafting of the indictments was done at a conference which Mr. Jerome had with Assistant District Attorney Perkins, whose task it is to frame all the indictments. Acting District Attorney Smythe and Mr. Kresel, who has assisted his chief in the examination of the witnesses before the special grand jury.

The chief indictments will be for forgery, based on the concealment of expenditures alleged to have been made by the officers of the Mutual by making false entries in the books of the company. Other offenses may also be charged, among them perjury in filling with the State Insurance Department false annual reports as to the financial condition of the company, and there is some expectation that some of the officers may be accused of grand larceny.

BURNED BODY IN BONFIRE.

Chicago Doctors Wanted To Demonstrate Point in Murder Trial.

Appleton, Wis., (Special).—The jury and auditors of the Kabal murder trial were surprised when Dr. John Golden, of Chicago, assistant to Dr. John Murphy, testified to burning a human body January 21 on the McCarthy farm in order to demonstrate that a body could be cremated with a bonfire, as it is alleged Kabal cremated the body of McCarthy.

Golden testified that the body cremated by him was that of a man about the size of McCarthy. The cremation was under precisely the same conditions as it is alleged accompanied the burning of McCarthy's body. The cremation was witnessed by District Attorney Wuhrmeister, Chief Coroner Dr. Nolen, Attorneys Ryan and Heinemann.

It required four and a half hours to consume the body. Only a cigar box full of ashes remained.

Crushed Under Auto.

Cleveland, (Special).—Morris Osborn, aged 19 years, son of P. M. Osborn, a prominent Cleveland coal operator, was instantly killed in an automobile accident a few miles east of this city. The machine struck an obstruction in the road and was completely overturned. Young Osborn was crushed to death by the machine. His companion, Walter Robinson, escaped with bruises.

Prince Met in Operation.

San Francisco (Special).—The log machines of the local mint were put in operation, Friday, and for the first time since the fire the work of making money will be resumed. The mint will not open for a regular session, but just for a few days, long enough to get a supply of silver that is now in the building. As soon as this work is accomplished the mint will be closed, so that the officials may get ready for the annual count. The regular session of the mint will, it is expected, open July 1.

Filipinos are Progressing.

Manila, (By Cable).—Governor Ide set aside the election of Luna as governor of the Province of La Union. This action was taken on the recommendation of the Government attorney. Evidence was taken to show that Luna had voters of the opposite party arrested on false charges of bribery, thus intimidating them into voting for him. Governor Ide admits that a majority of the charges have been proved. Therefore, he has ordered a re-election.

LATESTNEWS INSHORTORDER

DOMESTIC

The Pennsylvania Railroad's own investigation committee has issued several thousand circulars to officials of all its lines calling upon them to give evidence regarding alleged car discrimination in the coal traffic and the acceptance of mining stocks.

J. S. Young, of J. S. Young & Co., of Baltimore, has been ordered by a New York court to produce books and papers and testify in the investigation of the tobacco "trust."

Edmund Eschbach shot and fatally wounded his wife because she refused to admit him to her home at Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Judge Lynde Harrison, a prominent citizen of Connecticut, died at New Haven of apoplexy.

Three persons were burned to death in a fire near Walpack Center, N. J.

Llewellyn Randolph Snowden died suddenly in Philadelphia.

George J. Gould and his associates have decided upon a scheme of financing his entire trans-continental system similar to the plan recently adopted by the Southern Railway. It contemplates the issue of bonds for at least $100,000,000.

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission Vice President McCrea, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, stated that President Cassatt has started a movement to stop rebates as soon as he secured control of the company.

Counsel for Capt. Robert J. Wynne of the United States Marine Corps, who will be before a court-martial accused of insubordination, states that disabilities due to sunstroke, warrant Captain Wynne's retirement.

A westbound limited express ran into an open switch near Independence, Mo., colliding with a construction train, derailing both and injuring engineers and a number of passengers.

A total loss of $100,000 was caused by a fire following an explosion in a tobacco factory in Hopkinsville, Ky., which for a time threatened the destruction of the city.

Miss Ethel Rockefeller, daughter of William Rockefeller, arrived from Europe under an assumed name, claiming she is shadowed by detectives.

Governor Heyward, of South Carolina, has ordered the prosecution of the State Dispensary Board on the charge of malfeasance in office.

Walter L. Houser, secretary of state of Wisconsin, was arrested on the charge of attempting to bribe the commissioner of Insurance.

A well-dressed, bright child of five years, who was placed aboard a train in Texas, has landed alone among strangers in Missouri.

Mrs. Bertha Binn, a widow, and her five-year-old son were found dead in their home at Edgewater, N. J.

Three Spanish gunboats captured by Admiral Dewey when he took Manila have been sold as junk.

Rev. James R. Wylie was sentenced to the Folsom (Cal.) Penitentiary for bigamy.

Manager Thomas F. Wilson, of Nelson Morris & Co., representing the beef packers of Chicago, appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture and made a general denial of the accusations in the Neill-Reynolds report regarding the beef industry.

Proceedings were suddenly stopped in the court-martial of Capt. Robert F. Wynne, when a naval surgeon testified that Capt. Wynne was affected by a sunstroke to such an extent as to be insensible to his military obligations.

Leaster Thompson and Benny Runyan, aged about 11 years, were drowned while bathing in Paw Paw River, at Watervliet, Mich.

The Breathitt County (Ky.) grand jury returned an indictment charging Former Judge Hargis with the murder of Dr. B. D. Cox.

A train on the Knoxville division of the Southern Railway was derailed; no one was killed.

The strike situation at the Ohio mines is unchanged. The troops are still on guard.

FOREIGN

Lieut. Col. Percy E. Hobbs, chief instructor of the Army Service Corps School of Instruction at Aldershot, has been appointed by the British government to proceed to the United States and inspect all tins of meat intended for the British army.

The Czar, it is reported, has about decided to retire Premier Goremykin, a change, however, may not improve the situation, as General Trepoff is intriguing for the Czar not to make any further concessions to parliament.

Sir Howard Vincent, Conservative member of the British parliament and an advocate of protection for colonial products, will investigate the House of Commons on the subject of the meat packing disclosures.

Twelve thousand Lancashire churchmen marched through London headed by the bishops of London and Manchester, and held a monster meeting to protest against the Education Bill.

Sir Hallidge McCreery, comptroller and chief secretary to the Chinese Legation in London since 1885, died suddenly at Kenbank, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland. He was born in 1833.

Emperor William has invited the American government to send army officers of high rank as guests of the Emperor to the autumn maneuvers of the German army.

The Japanese government has authorized the formation of a South Manchurian railway company.

The Governor General of Australia, in his speech at the opening of the federal Parliament, announced the submission of a bill for the preservation of the Australian industries from the repression of destructive monopolies.

The Berlin Chamber of Commerce is preparing a report which will contain data concerning the customs alleviations granted to Germany by the United States.

King Alfonso and Queen Victoria attended the opening of the new workingmen's dwelling in Madrid and they were received by the populace with great enthusiasm.

There are indications of an approaching alliance between Russia and Great Britain.

The birthday of the Czarina of Russia was observed in St. Petersburg.

Three slight earthquake shocks occurred in Manila, June 5, and six more severe shocks were felt on the Island of Samar.

The extension of the agrarian disorders and strikes of the peasantry in Russia now affect 12 provinces.

Officials of the Liverpool health committee have issued reassuring statements regarding American canned goods.

The police force of Manila is to be reduced to 500 men, and 300 American policemen are slated for dismissal.

The Spanish government has granted amnesty to all army and navy deserters residing in America.

EIGHT LOST IN COAL-MINE FIRE

Rescuing Party Were Trapped and Overcome.

DISTRESSING SCENES AT THE SHAFT.

Colliery Near Anaconda, Mon., Has Been Ablaze Since Middle of the Week—Men Who Went Down to Bring Out Dead Caught at a Depth of 1,000 Feet and Surrounded by Flames and White Damp.

Anaconda, Mont., (Special).—One of the most serious accidents in the history of coal mining in Montana has occurred in the mines of the Northern Pacific at Rocky Fork, near Red Lodge, Carbon County. Eight men are dead, all victims of the white damp that filled the corridor of the mine after the fire, which started Wednesday. Their bodies have been recovered, but the story of the work of rescue parties is a tale of unparalleled bravery and heroic self-sacrifice. Of the dead, two were members of one of the parties that entered the mine in the effort to reach the men known to be there. The dead are Terrance Fleming, William Bailey, Mike Kavanaugh, Thomas Hughes, A. L. McPate, Matthew Reikka, Roy Carey and Joe Bracey. Carey and Bracey were of the rescue party.

The fire which caused the trouble started in incline No. 6 Wednesday. This was believed to be under control after a hard fight, and began to die down Thursday the first rescue party started down No. 6 incline, proceeding cautiously, as it was found that there were still traces of the fire. When they reached a depth of 1,000 feet all were overcome. Several managed to struggled back to where fresh air could be reached. In this time a dense column of smoke burst from No. 7 incline and the air in No. 6 was so foul that volunteer rescuers were driven back. At 10 o'clock another rescue party was formed, business men and people volunteering when the Finnish miners had been driven back.

The scene about the mines was distressing. Frantic women and crazed men ran about, hampering the work of rescue. The second volunteer party was successful. The fans were reversed and the smoke forced back out of No. 6 incline. In the slopes brattices were made of canvas and were hastily put up. The rescuers were let down slowly in cars. They first found the unconscious forms of six of the first rescue party, which were buried in the surface. All were revived but Carey and Bracey.

It is believed that the injured will entirely recover. Farther down the incline six other bodies were found, all beyond hope of restoration to life. Several of the second rescue party, among them Pit Boss Hagerty, were overcome during the day, but were restored, and Hagerty returned to the work of rescue. It is believed that all bodies have been saved from the mine.

ROJESTVENSKY INDICTED.

Defeated Russian Admiral Must Appear Before Court of Inquiry.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable)—The Naval Court of Inquiry has presented an indictment against Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, who commanded the Russian fleet at the battle of the Sea of Japan, and the officers of the battleship Admiral Struyver Bedovi for surrendering to the enemy after the battle.

The indictment is a crushing arraignment of the demoralization and cowardice of the officers, contrasting their conduct with that of the officer of the torpedo-boat Gromny, which in practically the same position as the Bedovi engaged and sank a Japanese torpedo-boat four times its size. The indicted officers has been fixed for July 4. The penalty is death.

The Reds says that General Rennenkampff, who commanded the Siberian cavalry division during the war with Japan, has preferred charges against Lieutenant General Linevitch, who was Commander of the Russian Army in Manchuria, for holding communications with the revolutionary committee of the railroad men during the strike on the Siberian Railroad.

KILLED IN FIGHT WITH CONSTABULARY.

Two Striking Coal Miners Dead and Eight Wounded.

Indiana, Pa., (Special).—The new mining town of Kinzer, on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, 12 miles from here, was the scene of a conflict between a detail of state constabulary and striking coal miners, in which two strikers were killed and eight others wounded.

Shortly after daylight a body of strikers, headed by a brass band, marched from Anita mines, in Jefferson County, to the mines of the Kinzer Company, 4 miles distant, in Armstrong County, and continued on her way to Bangor.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

It is estimated that the anthracite coal roads lost over $5,000,000 by the strike in April, none of which will be recovered.

Dean has been a prominent buyer of Sao Paulo Railway stock. Predictions are made that they will cross par by July 4.

The imports of the United States into San Francisco on Memorial Day was the $175,604 compared with a daily average of $19,000 last year.

Atlantic Coast Line's net profits in May were $1,276,754, largest in history. Nashville's increased $60,004 and Denver & Rio Grande's increased $30,000.

Gates was bulling Republic Fuel, Gormser was putting up St. Paul and Field was boosting Colorado Fuel & Iron ville. This led a leading Wall Street banker to say: "The coal market is saturated with professionalism."

The Tonopah's 100 stamp mill which will be able to treat about 400 tons of ore daily, will be in operation by August 1. The Tonopah Extension's 50 stamp mill will be able to treat about 200 tons of ore daily, will be in operation by August 1.

It is understood that the Wabash will have its extension into the United States ready for operation by September 1 or October 1 and it will then begin to have 25 per cent. of the business in accordance with the contract made with other roads some years ago.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's statement for April is in strong contrast with the three preceding months of this year and with April of last year. There was a decrease of $540,100 in gross earnings and a decrease of $96,200 in net profits, the falling off was due largely to the lack of anthracite coal traffic.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The delegation of Liberals from Panama now urge this government to appoint a confidential agent to look over the political situation in Panama, and make suggestions to that government for the fair conduct of the elections.

President Roosevelt sent a report of an investigation of the Chicago beef-packing establishments made by experts of the Agricultural Department, to the House Committee on Agriculture.

Chairman Wadsworth, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and Representative Wharton, of Chicago, defended the Chicago beef packers during a hearing before the committee.

Mr. Neill testified before the House committee, standing by his report, and contradicting Mr. Wilson, who had spoken as representative of the packers.

Representative Mudd has secured a favorable report on the floating drydock from the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Representatives of various interests criticised the proposed provisions of the Copyright Bill.

The House Committee on the Judiciary referred all of the seven anti-injunction bills to a special subcommittee, with instructions to report next December.

Robert McWade, late consul at Canton, China, has submitted to the State department papers in support of the charges made by him against Third Assistant Secretary of State Peirce.

Several of the South and Central American republics are dissatisfied with the attitude arranged for the Pan-American conference to be held at Rio Janeiro.

Chairman Tawney directed a successful fight in the House against the bill leasing the Indian lands (3,000,000 acres) of the Osage Indians' mineral reservation for coal-mining purposes.

A delegation from Panama had a conference with Secretaries Root and Taft. Mr. Bunau-Varilla was present to answer questions in Panama.

The United States Supreme Court disposed of an unusually large number of cases during the term just closed.

Former Representative Samuel Smith and former First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne testified in the Green-Dorsey mail fraud trial.

GORMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Wm. Pinkney White Appointed By Governor Warfield.

Baltimore, Md., (Special).—Hon. William Pinkney White will see service for the fifth time in the United States Senate. He was named by Governor Warfield to succeed the late Arthur Pue Gorman, who preceded White in the Senate on March 4, 1881. Mr. White will accept the appointment and will enter upon the duties of his office almost immediately. He will serve until the next General Assembly meets in 1908, when a senator will be elected to serve until March 4, 1909. The same General Assembly which elected the senator for a short term will also elect a senator to serve a term of six years, beginning March 4, 1909.

If the next General Assembly is Democratic Senator White will be a candidate to succeed himself, and if elected he will have served three terms in the Senate, a year until March 4, 1909, a total of two years and six years. If not elected he will succeed himself he will have served in the Senate for 28 months. The salary is $5,000 per annum. As elected in 1906 Mr. White will have received nearly $15,000.

Millionaire Shoots Himself.

Pittsburg, Pa., (Special).—Thomas O'Connor Fonda, assistant general manager and practical head of the Pittsburg-Laughlin Steel Company, during the absence of its president, Benjamin F. Jones, Jr., committed suicide at the Hotel Schenley, this city, by shooting himself through the heart. His mother, Mrs. Cecelia C. Jones Murdock, who was an adjutant, rushed to his apartments and raised his head from the pillow just as he breathed his last.

Auto Hit By Train.

West Peabody, Mass., (Special).—Mrs. Croning, wife of W. P. Croning, of Cambridge, was killed, and Mr. Croning and several of the children were injured in a grade-crossing accident here. The automobile in which they were riding struck the automobile in which the Cronings' family were touring. All the occupants of the latter machine were thrown to the air, while fragments of the automobile were scattered about the scene.

Steamers Crash together.

Portland, Maine, (Special).—The Eastern Steamship Company's steamers Bangor and City of Rockland, bound in opposite directions, crashed between Bangor and Boston with passengers, but without serious damage. The City of Bangor, which left Bangor in the early morning, was severely damaged, but proceeded to this port, arriving at 8 o'clock. The City of Rockland, which was not seriously damaged, continued on her way to Bangor.

Bank President Dead.

St. Louis (Special).—Heart disease caused the death of Theodore Brueter, president of the Third National Bank. His friends declare that the shock suffered by Brueter when he discovered that the bank's funds had been abstracted by Cashier Metzger was instrumental in causing his death. Metzger was recently convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

Three Perish in Flames.

Newton, N. J., (Special).—Three persons were burned to death in a fire near Walpack Center, N. J. They were Mrs. Samuel Garrison, 50 years old; Mrs. Emeline Emery, 80 years, and Mrs. Garrison's daughter, aged 12 years. The fire started from some unknown cause while they were asleep in the farmhouse alone. Three men who occupied a room in the building escaped by jumping from a window. The women were overcome by smoke and perished in the flames.

Woman and Children Drowned.

Richmond, Ky. (Special).—Mrs. Nannie Nuckols, of Cartersville, shot and instantly killed Mrs. Wiana Black, of Richmond, and her two children. They were attending the commencement exercises and the shooting occured on the campus near the new memorial chapel. Jealousy is said to have been the cause. Mrs. Nuckols was arrested. The shooting caused a panic among the 10,000 persons in attendance and several were badly injured.

Tucker to Be Electrocuted.

Boston, (Special).—Charles Louis Tucker, of Auburndale, convicted of the murder of Mable Page, at Weston, in June, 1906, was sentenced to the state prison at Charlestown during this week by Gov. Curtis Guild announced that he had decided not to commute the sentence to one of life imprisonment.

The Germans spend on drink in a year about $7,000,000,000, which is three times the cost of the army and navy combined, or seven times the cost of primary education to the country, and almost equals the national debt.

TORNADO WRECKS A KANSAS TOWN

Every Home in Goessel Damaged or Destroyed.

JOHNSTOWN IS AGAIN FLOODED.

Tornado Cuts Swath Two Hundred Feet Wide Through Western City, and About Eighty Persons Injured—Cloudbursts Flood Central Kansas and Western Pennsylvania.

A tornado practically destroyed the town of Goessel, Kan., and injured a number of persons.

Water four feet deep ran through Marion, causing a score cloudburst.

A cloudburst in Western Pennsylvania caused the river running through Johnstown to rise 18 feet, flooding parts of the town and suspending business.

At Boggsley, Pa., the flood inundated the town, women and children leaving their homes in their night clothes by improvised rafts and fleeing to the hills fearing a dam near the city.

Hillsboro, Kan., (Special).—A tornado struck Goessel, a German Mennonite settlement, 15 miles southwest of here, leaving a path practically destroyed. About 80 persons were injured.

The tornado laid waste a strip 200 yards wide. Several stores and 12 residences were demolished, and every residence in town was damaged. The large Mennonite Hospital was only slightly damaged. The injured were taken there.

Topeka, Kan., (Special).—A cloudburst in Central Kansas caused the Cottonwood River to overflow its banks, resulting in much damage to railroads. Water was four feet deep in the main street at Marion, Kan., and 12 feet deep at Florence.

Lacrosse, Wis., (Special).—Three more deaths are reported from the tornado which struck the Coon Valley section of Southern Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin. This brings the whole death list to 4, and the seriously injured to 20. Loss by the storm, including railway bridges, crops, and tobacco warehouses, is estimated at $200,000.

Johnstown Flooded By Cloudburst.

Johnstown, Pa., (Special).—A cloudburst at Hooversville, Somerset County, 18 miles north of here, caused Stony Creek to rise suddenly here and portions of the lower part of the city are under water. From 6.30 o'clock to 8 A. M. Stony Creek rose seven feet, and from then until noon it kept going up so fast that at the Franklin Street Bridge, connecting the city with Kernville, where the creek narrows, it registered 18 feet.

The crest of the flood was reached at noon and reports from towns above say that the water is receding there also. The damage along Stony Creek is estimated at $250,000.

Left Homes on Rafts.

Pittsburg, Pa., (Special).—Heavy and almost continuous rainstorms throughout the northern and eastern portions of Western Pennsylvania have caused the worst flood in years. Great damage has been done to property, but no fatalities have so far been reported except in the Conemaugh Valley, where many narrow escapes.

At Boggsley, a mining town in the mountains near Johnstown, and over Nine-Mile Run was carried off, and Boggsley, a mining village, caused the run to overflow. The water flooded the houses and rose so rapidly that the people had barely time to flee from them for their homes in hastily constructed rafts.

The Boggsley reservoir overflowed and for a time it was feared the foundations would not stand, but the water and the residents fled to the hillsides. Later reports made to this city say the flood has subsided and all danger has passed.

Greensburg, Jeannette, Manor and many other towns suffered from the heavy downpour and much damage is reported.

$100,000 Lumber Burned.

New York (Special).—Two fires which were in progress at the same time in the eastern section of Brooklyn destroyed a big pier at the foot of Kane street, belonging to Joseph M. Cohen, on Rockaway Avenue, and a lumber yard with double wooden tenements on Watkins street. The loss on the lumber is about $100,000, while that of the tenements will be $20,000. Eighteen families were burned out.

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GAVE A PENNSY CLERK $46,000

Cash Given For Coal He Ordered For Railroad.

Philadelphia (Special)—The Interstate Commerce Commission continued its investigation of the relations of the Pennsylvania Railroad officials and employes to various companies in the bituminous coal district.

The first witness was Joseph Boyer, of Altoona, chief clerk in the office of A. W. Gibbs, superintendent of motive power. Mr. Boyer said he had 200 shares of stock in the Jamison Coal Company given to him for his one-third interest in the MacLaren Coal Company. The MacLaren stock was given to him by Mr. Jamison. He also had to shares in the Valley Coal Company and 15 in the Edri Coal Company, which were presented to him by Capt. Alfred Hicks. Ten shares of Preston Coal Company stock were sent to him in an envelope. He was not certain who sent it, but thought it might have come from Joseph Aiken, a railroad man, or H. A. Kohn, an operator. All of these stocks paid dividends.

Mr. Boyer said also that he holds an interest amounting to $8,000 in undeveloped coal lands in Jefferson County, Kansas. He paid for this stock.

On cross examination Mr. Boyer's testimony was of a startling character. His stockholdings were only a small portion of the gifts he admitted receiving from coal mining companies. In his capacity as purchasing agent for the railroad that he had received from five companies an advance of from 5 cents to 10 cents on the coal used by the railroad for fuel purposes. During the period his whole latter part of 1903 to the middle of 1904 a total of more than $46,000.

The money was sent to him in cash, but later cashiers' checks were sent by Cashier Hastings, of the First National Bank of Altoona, and placed on deposit for Boyer. The companies which made the gifts were the Clark Coal Company, the Clearfield and Grampian Coal Company, the Clearfield & Grafton Company and Smith & Turner. The Graff Coal Company allowed him a share in the profits of Clearfield & Grafton Company gave him a share in the profits which amounted to not less than 4 cents a ton. Blythe & Co. gave him 3 cents a ton.

He was asked why he discriminated in favor of Blythe & Co. He replied that he did not discriminate, as the money came to him without solicitation or any effort on his part. He believed that the money had been paid in the same manner to his predecessors in office and believed that he was only following the custom of the department.

KING OF ITALY WAS ON THE LIST.

Conspiracies Reported Organized at Paterson, N. J.

London (By Cable).—According to a dispatch from Florence to the London Daily Telegraph, the Italian police learned that Italian anarchists living at Paterson, N. J., decided upon an attempt on the life of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy on the opening of the Milan Exposition, and drew lots to decide upon their number to make the attempt. This annarchist, the correspondent relates, was given a passport through Buenos Ayres and Switzerland and was arrested the moment he set foot on Italian soil and found on the whole affair was kept secret from the public.

If further appears, the dispatch says, that all the European governments were informed and that a search was held plotted the assassination of three sovereigns, but that this led to the discovery of bombs at Ancona and of a plot against King Victor Emmanuel.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent says that Premier Giolitti and Foreign Minister Tittoni had conferences on the matter with Ambassador White, who subsequently left Washington government to afford full information regarding the proceedings of anarchists in America.

Rome (By Cable).—The detectives, acting on a clue found in Ancona, arresting the bosses of anarchists throughout the country. They searched several houses in Naples and seized information concerning the movements of suspected persons and photographs. Two suspects in Ancona were arrested.

The police have failed to locate or identify a woman disguised as a man who, it was feared, by the information visited a certain house that they found empty. The arrests of suspects are now arriving from America by way of Marseilles and Switzerland.

It has not been decided whether the King will make his visit to Ancona as was originally planned or whether it will depend upon the result of the investigations now in progress. Although the existence of an anarchist plot there is certain.

Madrid (By Cable).—The government is convinced that Morales had no accomplices. The autopsy in his case revealed nothing abnormal. The brain was perfectly formed and the convolutions were clearly marked. The frontal lobes were prodigiously developed. The amount of gray matter in the brain was large.

The director of the Modern School, most professors of which are anarchists, has been arrested. Several of the professors have also been arrested on suspicion of being implicated with Morales.

New Source of Alcohol.

Consul Hunt, of Tamatave, reports that the Government of Madagascar (Malagasy Republique) is making practical experiments made for the manufacture of alcohol from the root (Eufropha manihot) known commonly as cassava. The root, apparently not stated) of abundant manioc root was produced 16,500 tons of sugar. This large production varies according to the degree of fertility of the manioc, has attracted the attention of the agricultural experiments made for the manufacture of alcohol. Two gallons of crude alcohol were produced. Consequently, by reason of these facts, several large Paris distilleries adopted the use of manioc in their distilleries. Manioc root is cultivated extensively by starch and glucose manufacturers and furnishes food for man and beast; therefore, this method of it for manufacturing alcohol will be no place for it in the front of colonial products.

MEN.

whistles blow Dawn
reverberant throats,
and mournfully drawn
the answering notes
from harbor and shore
the big wreaths, and then
the mighty pour
millions of Men.
Men in the factory and mine,
Men in the factory's maw
And the factory's whine
Men! mid the forges that ring
And the shorites they dig.
Men! on the girders that swing
In the wash of the sky.
Swift through its underground lane,
Like a shell sent to its prey,
Burrows the glowering train
With its burthen of Men.
Men! Men! Men! Men!
Pitiful, powerful, grim,
Conquering, desperate
Men.

—Arthur Guiterman, in the New York Times.

THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

BY WILLIS BOYD ALLEN.

ger see why we need guides."

Harry Thurston glanced toward the dark bulk of Vesuvius, from the summit of which a few cents clerk sullenly against a background of Italian sky. Thurston, with his young Americans of about his own age, was "doing" southern Italy, was "doing" southern talking whenever it was possible, preferring guides only when absolutely necessary to do so. The pedestrians were standing on the slope of the Quisisana, at Sorrento, having just finished the

path is plain enough on the ascended Harry, "and I, for one, am going to the 'Pistrvi' or 'Lacrima' after we all the way up."

"I like the beginning of a clear said Bob Crothers, reflectively. "I really see how we could lose

ourselves."

"Oh no!" urged Dick White. It was unlikely that the party in the car, and Crothers who extricated Harry, in either case, simply been a majority.

Hours later the trio started out the Maison Manche," a small house of the mountain, said to the foothills of Vesuvius itself. The proprietor, a Neapolitan who heels rested did not give him a wide suffocated with nauseous gases, his of a great fire, where they burned the nature burned that his powers were manifested.

It is not surprising to learn that Professor Curie was so absorbed mentally that he was unaware of happenings around him. There is no doubt that his untimely death can be ascribed to this.

While crossing the street in front of a cab which an ordinary man would have passed behind, he suddenly became aware of his danger and ran into a pair of horses drawing a dray, which he apparently did not see, and fell beneath the wheels of the dray.

Professor Curie's devoted laboratory assistant, on viewing the body at the police office, said, "Never in the course of my dear master would be killed some day. He was very imprudent and was frequently dreaming when walking the streets."

WORDS OF WISDOM.

It is never safe to trust the man who carries his virtues on the tip of his tongue.

He that will rise to the top of a high ladder must go up, not leap up.—St. Machin.

People will believe in the virtues of your character without the evidence of its vicegrar.

He who wears his heart on his sleeve will often have to lament that daws peck at it.—Carlyle.

He who has the truth at his heart need never fear the want of persuasion on his lips.—Emile Zola.

You do not have to throw prudence to the winds in order to prove that you have by nature the courage to live.

"It is not work that kills men; it is worry. Work is healthy. You can hardly put more upon a man than he can bear. Worry is rust on the blade."

In a state of sensitiveness to every touch of the spirit, we think the duty of getting anything. We are only conscious of becoming something, our beings are exalted, our natures are enlarged.

Of however much or however little importance it may be, I think there is nothing more beautiful to a rightminded and contemplative mind than a little child being taught by its mother to pray.—Henry Ward Beecher.

No man can say that the humblest sort can really be strong, pure and good without the world being the better for it, without somebody being helped and comforted by the very existence of this goodness.—Phillips Brooks.

Quick is the succession of human events; the dawn and the sunset, the cares of to-morrow; and when we lie down at night we may safely say to the most of our thoughts, we have done your worst, and we shall meet no more in this world.

I have seen and known on many occasions that succeeding too completely in this life but tends to render the greatest possible evil that can happen to any one is to have his energies cramped and actively checked from within.—Ashley, of Iowa.

Even the death of friends will inspire us as much as their lives. They leave consolation to the mourners, as the rich leave money to defray the expenses of their funerals, and their memories will be incrusted over with pleasing and dear thoughts, as monuments of other men are overgrown with moss.—Thoreau.

CHANCE TO BREAK RECORD DIVE

Experiments show Possibility of Going Down More than 200 Feet.

The Royal Society, of London, has just issued a report of interesting experiments made by Professor L. E. Hill and the younger scientist, M. Greenwood, with a view of ascertaining the effects of compressed air on the human system. Besides throwing light on observations in physiology, the experiments will have a practical result in the direction of enabling greater depths than have to be reached by divers than heretofore.

It has been well known that it was impossible for divers to go below a certain depth owing to the necessity of compressing the air within the diving dress to resist the pressure of the water. Few divers have ever reached a depth of a record dive is 204 feet, but it killed the diver. Until a method superior to the present one is invented, heaps of buried treasures which are known to be lying in wrecks on the ocean bed cannot be recovered.

The experiments of Messrs. Hill and Greenwood seem to open the way. They tried the effects of compressed air on themselves, using a specially made steel cylinder of forty-two cubic feet capacity, with a motor driven pump for compression, and specially designed taps for decompression. In this cylinder they underwent a pressure of five atmospheres, which is equivalent to a depth of 170 feet. Mr. Greenwood exposed himself to seven atmospheres, which is equivalent to more than 200 feet.

Professor Hill believes that the functions of the body are normal in compressed air, but does not remained in five atmospheres for four or five hours They measured their respiration and pulse, the blood, temperature, etc. They subjected dogs, mon keys and rats to even more severe atmospheres and they resisted successfully. One monkey was subjected to eight atmospheres for three times a week for four hours for a month, and did not show the least unfavorable symptoms.

Professor Hill's cylinder is entered through a sort of portho on the side. The experimenter lies on a mattress. The interior is lighted by electricity and there is telephonic communication. Professor Hill is convinced that with proper appliances it will be possible to go to greater depths heretofore. He believes that the deaths of divers are due to their being brought to the surface too rapidly. More time, he says, ought to be allowed for decompression. —New York Sun.

Genesis of the Chauffeur.

Chauffeurs existed, says Figaro, long before there were automobiles. History tells us that long about the year 1795 there sprung up in France, principally in the provinces and central regions, fantastically dressed men with their faces blackened with soot and eyes generally carefully veiled, who gained admittance to farmhouses and other isolated dwellings at night and committed all kinds of depredations and outrages. They had an atrocious habit of applying to the feet of those they tained the name that posterity has preserved for them. They first garroted their victims and then threw them in front of a great fire, where they burned the soles of their feet. Then they left them, demanded of them where their money and jewels were concealed. Such inhuman treatment could scarcely be related. It is from this that is derived the appellation of "chauffeur," which, once so terrified old ladies, but which at present evokes in us only cheerful and pleasing thoughts of automobilism, and of voyages and excursions at twenty-five and thirty miles an hour, in which there is nothing but the roads and paved streets that are scorched.—Scientific American.

An Ancient Tribute.

Among the treasures of the Hapsburgs in the Hofburg at Vienna is a clumsy stirrup, engraved "A. V. W., 1684." It is said to be the parent thimble of the world, and it was fashioned of a silver coin by some ingenious Dutchman, who presented it to his lady love.

Persian Industrial School.

The Shah of Persia has decided to found at Teheran a school of fine arts and an industrial school. To help in the elaboration of his project he has asked the Turkish Government, through his ambassador at Constantinople, for the rules and programmes of the two similar schools at Stamboul.

GREAT LOSS IN ONE MAN'S DEATH

Killing of Prof. Curie a Disaster to the Scientific World.

The stupendous tragedy in San Francisco, which held the world in awe, made such an absorbing claim on the public interest and imagination that the sudden end of the career of Pierre Curie, the co-discoverer with his talented wife of the wonderful element of radium, has been almost overlooked, declares the London correspondent of the New York Sun. Yet the opinion may be hazarded without the least derogation from the claims of the San Francisco drama upon human sympathy that the premature death of the simple lived, retiring scientist who was killed by a foolish freak of fate in a Paris street, was an event of greater actual importance to humanity than the terrors which convulsed a comparatively small section of the world's population on the Pacific Coast.

One need only recall some of the possibilities to which the possession of the new element opened the way to realize in something nearer akin to the fairy of master minds which brought it to light. The potential aid of radium in combating cancer and inoperability compensates from the broad human viewpoint the tragedy of any war, earthquake or fire.

Nothing is known at the moment of the very work on which Dr. Curie was actually engaged at the time of his death, but his unremitting devotion to science and his despisal of all public distinction and social distractions had led the scientific world to look to him and his to lead the way to further epoch-making discoveries. It was characteristic of the man that he never asked the decoration of the Legion of Honor as useless, that when he had obtained some few thousand francs and central regions, fantastically dressed men with their faces blackened with soot and eyes generally carefully veiled, who gained admittance to farmhouses and other isolated dwellings at night and committed all kinds of depredations and outrages. They had an atrocious habit of applying to the feet of those they tained the name that pos